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the same throughout, and the temperature at the highest level would be the same as below." Density could not be the same, for the air is compressible. Finally, a student may wonder at the apparent accuracy with which downpours of rain are measured in all kinds of places, when he sees, for instance, that in a rainstorm lasting "0.0083" hours it rained at a rate of 480 mm. per hour (p. 216).

The volume will probably be of greatest value as a reference accompaniment to a well-ordered course in meteorology. As a reference book for the advanced student, however, it is lacking in footnotes or bibliography; but it offsets this with its wealth of tables computed only with difficulty, and of illustrations and diagrams drawn from valuable, inaccessible sources.

CHARLES F. BROOKS

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Cancer, Its Cause and Treatment. II. Volume. By L. DUNCAN BULKLEY. New York, Paul B. Hoeber. 1917.

The author believes, as he explained in his preceding book and as he further elaborates in the second volume, that cancer is essentially excessive intake of animal proteid which is a constitutional disease, due to a faulty nitrogen metabolism. He maintains that it is an excessive intake of animal proteid which is responsible for the great prevalence of cancer. There are additional factors in the etiology of cancer, but they are of relatively minor importance. In the second volume the author records in greater detail his investigations into urinary and blood changes in cancer and some results of his treatment which consists essentially in a vegetarian diet aided by a certain cathartic. In addition the author accepts the views of Ross, according to which cancer is due to a lack of balance in particular mineral salts of the body, especially in the salts of potassium. Dr. Bulkley finds the conclusions of Ross confirmed in his own practice, in which he noticed that a prescription containing potassium acetate gave eminently satisfactory results in the treatment of cancer.

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THE VANISHING INDIAN

THE progress of miscegenation among many of the Indian tribes has progressed to a degree that is surprising even to those who for many years have been studying the Indian. While the total number of "Indians" as recorded by the census increases from decade to decade, the fact is that this increase is due wholly to that of mixed bloods; the full-bloods of pure strain are in most localities rapidly disappearing and in a considerable proportion of the tribes have become actually extinct or are on the point of extinction.

Two remarkable examples of this fact have just been experienced by the writer. For years a growing necessity in American Anthropology has been to determine the physical type of the Shawnee, once a large tribe and one of considerable historic importance. No great difficulty was apprehended in this task, as the tribe is still well represented. The most promising part of the tribe was that of the so-called "absentee" Shawnee, on the Shawnee Agency in eastern Oklahoma. They count 569 individuals, quite a few of whom are generally regarded as "full-bloods."

Due to a grant of \$100 from the Committee of One Hundred on Research of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the writer was able to visit the tribe during the early part of August of this year. To his great disappointment the task of finding some pure-bloods became exceedingly difficult. Quite a few of the Indians were found to be "full-bloods," but on inquiry into the family history it was generally learned that the subject was a mixture of Shawnee with the Oneida, Delaware, Creeks, or some other tribe. In conclusion, there were found but three individuals who so far as they or their friends knew were full-blood Shawnee. Two of these were old women and one an old man, all near or over 70 years of age, and two of the three were sister and brother.

The next tribe visited were the Kickapoo, the main body of which to the number of 211 is settled about McLoud, Oklahoma. They were said by the old Shawnee to be practically